

Sentencing Exhibit 4

Ignatchenko Witness Report
with Exhibits FSB 4 - FSB 11

File Number:
Date: 01/26/2009

Witness Interview Report

Moscow

December 3, 2008

Interview started at 10:30

Interview ended at 13:00

Based on the Letters Rogatory received from the US Department of Justice, Deputy Chief of the 3rd Department of Russian FSB Investigative Division, Lieutenant Colonel of Justice V.V. Romanovskiy conducted an interview of a witness at 1/3 Bolshaya Lubyanka St., Room # 207, Moscow, in accordance with Articles 189 and 190 of Russian Federation Criminal Procedural Code. [The information about the witness is as follows:]

1. Last, first, patronymic name: IGNATCHENKO, Sergey Nikolayevich
2. Date of birth: September 02, 1961
3. Place of birth: Moscow
4. Place of residency and registration: 2 Bolshaya Lubyanka, apt.# 326, Moscow;
phone:
5. Citizenship: Russian Federation
6. Education: college degree
7. Marital Status: married
8. Employer or Educational Institution: Russian Federal Security Service [FSB] employee
phone:
9. Military service status: draft eligible
10. Previous convictions: none
11. Passport or other identification document: identity attested
12. Other information about the witness: none.

Witness [Illegible signature]
(signature)

[Illegible signature]

Prior to the interview I was explained my rights and responsibilities as a witness according to Russian Federation Criminal Procedural Code, Article 56, part 4:

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- 1) Refuse to testify against myself, my spouse or other close relatives whose circle is delineated by Russian Federation Criminal Procedural Code, Article 5, part 4. Upon my agreement to testify I was informed that everything I say can be used as evidence in a criminal case even if I renounce my testimony later on;
 - 2) Testify in my native language or in a language that I speak fluently;
 - 3) Use an interpreter at no charge;
 - 4) Reject an interpreter participating in an interview;
 - 5) File petitions and/or complaints about actions taken by an interviewer, investigator, prosecutor, court, or lack thereof;
 - 6) Have an attorney present at an interview, in conformity with Russian Federation Criminal Procedural Code, Article 189, part 5;
 - 7) Ask for security measures specified in Russian Federation Criminal Procedural Code, Article 11, part 3 to be applied;
- I have been advised that perjury (according to Russian Federation Criminal Code, Article 307) or refusal to testify (according to Russian Federation Criminal Code, Article 308) may result in criminal sanctions against me.

Witness

[Illegible signature]

(signature)

I can report the following information pertaining to the criminal case:

In the late 1990s - early 2000s I worked as a Russian Federal Security Service [FSB] operative and investigated activities of various charitable foundations within the Russian Federation, including the international Islamic charitable organization Al-Haramain (Islamic Foundation of Two Holy Shrines, *Al-Haramein* [sic] *Islamic Foundation*). During my investigation I learned that this organization was founded back in the early 1980s to support mujahidins who fought against USSR military forces in Afghanistan. Later, the foundation supported extremist Islamic movements around the world. It still provides financial aid to such movements and has representation (nearly 70 offices) in Albania, Macedonia, Croatia, Kosovo, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Kenya, Somalia, Georgia, Azerbaijan and other countries. In the late 1990s - early 2000s this organization was actively conducting illegal activities in Russia - in the Chechen, Ingush and Dagestan Republics.

At that time Sheikh 'Aqil bin 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-'Aqil was the director general of Al-Haramain; the head office was located in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

According to the data we obtained in 1997, Al-Haramain actively provided financial support to Dagestani, Chechen and Ingush religious extremist groups, followers of Wahhabi ideology. These groups were aiming to overthrow the existing constitutional system in those republics, secede from Russia and create a so-called Islamic state in the North Caucasus region of the Russian Federation.

[Illegible signature]

We found out that large sums of money in the form of foreign currency were received by

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one of the main centers of Wahhabi ideology in Dagestan located in the city of Makhachkala, in the village of Karamakhi, Buynak region, and by the so-called Kavkaz Islamic Institute (village of Serzhen-Yurt, Chechen Republic). The money was received through one of the branches of the foundation, located in the city of Baku (Azerbaijan). In the meantime, Al-Haramain established a new foundation to support Chechnya - *Foundation Regarding Chechnya*. The branch of this organization opened in late 1999 in Azerbaijan and used the services of Al-Barakah bank. Subsequently, the foundation sent 25 operatives to the Chechnya border regions to establish ways of supplying the gangs with weapons and ammunition.

Despite the fact that officially the funds were intended for religious events of Muslim holiday celebrations, the money was used to support terrorist organizations - to purchase weapons, uniforms, medicine, communication devices, vehicles, and to pay religious extremists' salaries.

According to our data, some of the money obtained through charitable donations (so-called zakat) was stolen and sent outside of Russia to the personal accounts of warlords, such as Amir Khattab and Shamil Basayev. Families of these individuals were relocated to UAE and other countries of the Near and Middle East, and are supported by charitable donations of Muslims.

The following individuals played active roles in Al-Haramain operations in Dagestan and Chechnya, such as military resistance against Federal Forces:

- Nationals of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Al-'Arabi Ra'id, born in 1972; Al-Khumaydi Salih, born in 1974 (also known as Al-Ghumaydi Salih Ali, born on November 30th, 1974); Mu'ammar 'Abd-al-Wahhab Tupkiy [sic], born on August 11th, 1970 in Kuwait, Kuwait, resident of Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (also known as Mu'ammar al-Turki'Abd-al-Wahhab);
- Citizens of Yemen: Jamal Mura'i, born in 1970; Al-Akhmer Khalid, born in 1972; Muhammad Salih 'Umar, born in 1968 in Mecca, also known as 'Umar Muhammad Salih Khadish, born in 1967;
- Citizen of Syrian Arab Republic 'Ali Nasir, born in 1973;
- Citizen of Iraq Salih Fawzi Sahir, born in 1967.

Maskhadov's regime and its armed opposition groups came under special care of the Al-Haramain foundation from the very beginning. The following individuals were working as the foundation emissaries on the staff of militant gang commanders and leaders of the most active opposition groups: Nationals of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 'Abd-al-Latif bin 'Abd-al Karim al-Dar'an (on Maskhadov's staff), Abu-'Umar Muhammad al-Sayf (on staff of Basayev and Khattab), as well as Abu-Thabit, Abu-Salman Muhammad, Abu-'Abdalla, Salih bin Muhammad al-Dahshi and others.

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According to the information we obtained, the same individuals provided financing for Chechen extremists, arranged ways to supply weapons, food and medicines, and ensured medical treatments for wounded militants. For example, in November of 1999 one million US dollars designated for purchase of weapons for armed insurgents were transferred into International Islamic Bank account #0150239640, the name on the account - 'Imran Ahmad 'Ali al-'Uways. Furthermore, Chechen separatists received 480 thousand riyal through Al-Haramain channels from someone by the name of Mansur bin Abd-al-Rahman Al-Qadi.

We found out that emissaries of Al-Haramain and Taliban fighters in Pakistan reached an agreement to purchase 500 units of heavy weaponry for Chechen opposition groups. In order to deliver these weapons and to recruit mercenaries and explosives experts, an activist of the International Islamic organization, Abu-Sayd traveled to Pakistan. The plan was to transfer the weapons, money, and military equipment to Chechnya through Turkey and Georgia.

Al-Haramain emissaries diligently collected intelligence in Chechnya, helped militants to fight not only the "shooting" war with Russia, but the informational war as well. According to the data we obtained, the following message was sent from Chechnya to Saudi Arabia in late November of 1999: "We set up centers and points of distribution of fuel and food up in the mountains. [We have] more than 200 tons of food, 100 tons of diesel fuel and gasoline. Russians will never find the locations of these points."

In a message to his superiors in Saudi Arabia someone by the name of Abu-Sarah promised to make some "big story" on Chechnya public and use it for propaganda in foreign media. Also, Abu-Sarah reports that he ". . . took part in an interrogation of a captured Russian soldier. As a result of the interrogation we are getting ready to ambush a Federal [Forces] unit." In December of 1999 an Al-Haramain operative reported to the headquarters: "I visited several organizations today. There is a potential for cooperation and brothers that are here can provide cover for our work. Perhaps, it will be a correspondence office. We can bring everything we had in Georgia over here. And whatever we write can go through Internet. . ."

In January of 2000, Salih-al-Din from Riyadh had an urgent request - he asked to provide information about "Russian activities in Groznyy, particularly in the vicinity of Minutka square". Provide the names or the identifying numbers of military units and subunits conducting the warfare." Later he explained to his partner in conversation: "BBC and CNN are willingly using the materials you presented. Even these infidels in America say that they want to help Chechens fight Russians when they watch our footage." In February of 2000 an emissary from Chechnya (name unknown) informed Sheikh 'Aqil bin 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-'Aqil about preparing major terrorist operations against Russian troops during the presidential elections campaign. "Tomorrow night you will receive a fax from us with the outlines of "Argun" and "Groznyy" operations. Review and discuss it. . ."

[Illegible signature]

File Number:
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February of 2000. From the message sent to Abd-al-Tajem Abu-Usamah in Saudi Arabia: "...The situation is really bad indeed. The Russian Army is everywhere now. Only hard-to-reach mountain regions remain. In the past, we were fighting the Communist Army of Afghanistan and the Serbian Army - there was nothing to it. This time we are up against a powerful army. They are able to reach us everywhere. We are waiting for the roads [to open up]. People are sleeping in the mountains."

Al-Haramain took special care of wounded militants, and provided medical treatments to have them back on the front lines as soon as possible. To make this happen hospitals were set up, money, medical professionals and medications were sent to Chechnya and countries bordering Russia. In December of 1999, a message sent from Riyadh to Chechnya was intercepted: "On behalf of Sheikh Jamal we are sending three surgeons and their assistants - Pakistani and Turkey nationals. The airplanes took off, they should land in Georgia in two to three hours." At the same time, the following message from Al-Haramain representative Abdallah Latif was intercepted: "We need hospitals to be set up, medications and medical equipment to be delivered, and the wounded to be transferred to Georgia. By our estimate it will take one million dollars. Arranging medical treatments for wounded in Georgia and Turkey will take another million dollars. Money will be transferred through Turkey to Georgia and Chechnya".

Later the organization representative in Georgia reported personally to the director general of Al-Haramain: "Officers of the Georgian government and employees of the Chechen Embassy in Georgia are aware of the activities conducted by our office here. The work we do is highly regarded and accepted by everyone. . ."

Successful Federal Forces operations in the Northern Caucasus disrupted many plans of international extremists, including leaders of Al-Haramain. The leaders didn't want to expose their improper activities, but did not decline the cooperation of Chechen militants either. This message sent to Chechnya in February of 2000 provides a good illustration: Al-Haramain will provide assistance in small installments to avoid accusations of supporting Jihad. . ." Several days later - a new message: "Right now Al-Haramain has 50 million dollars designated specifically for mujahidins. This amount will be distributed by Sheikh Abu-Malik." According to information sent by someone named Abu-Salih from Chechnya, the insurgents will start using "the southward road" around May or June to deploy reinforcements from Georgia, set up training camps in the mountains, as well as prepare to defend the Shatoy region which is strategically important for them (dig trenches, set up a hospital, secure finances). To accomplish these tasks Al-Haramain plans to allocate 50 million US dollars and deploy UAE and Kuwaiti experts with Bosnian and Kosovan operational backgrounds.

We intercepted a message from abroad that, according to our data, was sent by 'Aqil Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz al-'Aqil to Taj (warlord Khattab): "...The cargo is ready to be shipped: RPGs and rounds of ammunition for them, along with rounds for other systems; machine guns, Kalashnikov assault rifles, sniper rifles. We purchased 1000 rounds of ammunition, AGS, one PTUR "Fagot", 500 [bulletproof] vests. . ." In response, Khattab asks to immediately send 500 sets of summer and winter weight uniforms, sleeping bags and shoes: ". . .I don't care how much you have to pay - 1000, 2000 or 5000. Make an urgent delivery by car. . . We are in dire need of tents".

[Illegible signature]

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I have to mention that according to Russian FSB standards that are currently in effect, recordings of various communications that were not used for preliminary or court hearings are erased after 5 years. Therefore, the communications I referred to are retained only as hard copies (text). However, I have an audiotape of recordings made after 2001 and I can provide it to our American counterparts. I can assure you that the deciphered communications I mentioned in this interview are original and I quoted them almost verbatim.

Investigator: Are you sure that 'Aqil bin 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-'Aqil was the head of the Al-Haramain foundation during the time period you described?

Witness: Yes, I am sure. However, after certain measures taken by FSB, including exposure of the Al-Haramain activities by the media, 'Aqil Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz al-'Aqil was removed from the leadership position of the foundation. I can state that I was directly involved in the production of a series of informational programs, including one broadcasted by Channel 1 of the Russian Television on July 25th of 2000. Leonid Grozin was the designated author of the program. Release of the information I provided for this program was authorized by the Russian FSB administration.

Witness

[Illegible signature]

(signature)

The witness did not make [handwritten] any statements prior to, during or after the interview.

Witness

[Illegible signature]

(signature)

Report reviewed personally [handwritten]

Comments no [handwritten]

Witness

[Illegible signature]

(signature)

Deputy Chief of the 3rd Department
Russian FSB Investigative Division
Lieutenant Colonel of Justice

[Illegible signature]

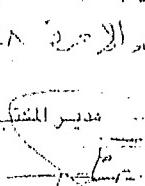
V.V. Romanovskiy

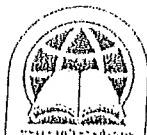
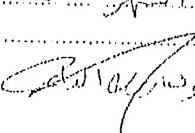
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مؤسسة المرءين الخيرية مكتب بساكسون	
	سند صرف
الموافق ١٤٢٧/٨/٢٥	التاريخ ١٤٢٨/٨/٢٧
الجهة : انتصار العيادة	المستلم : محمد سامي
المبلغ (٩٠٠٠ روپیہ) لستحة الرف دخل لاعلیٰ المشروع : تھیۃ افتتاح الصدم طبریہ (اعتنان) (عام ١٤٢٨)	
مدير المكتب	المحاسب

٣

مركز القوافل الاسلامي جمع قلعة	
[سند صرف رقم]	
المواافق : ١٤٢٧/٦/٢٢	التاريخ : ١٤٢٨/٦/١
الجهة :	المستلم : يدر الدین بن سلوب
المبلغ : رسا ٣٠٠٠/-	كمية ثلاثة الاف روپیہ
المشروع : افتتاح الصدیق طبریہ درمانی اعماں	عام ١٤٢٨
الاعتماد	توقيع المستلم

 رقم ١٢٣٤ مكتتب بمساكن الموهبة	سند صرف <hr/> التاريخ /٨/١٤١٨ المستلم: محمد سامي رقم ٥٦٤ المدفوع: (٢٧.٨) المبلغ الشرح: رئاسة مركز التنمية الاجتماعية في مديرية الريان مدة صرف: ٢٠١٩/١١/١١
البند: (٢٧.٨) المبلغ المستلم من رئيس مركز التنمية الاجتماعية في مديرية الريان الشرح: رئاسة مركز التنمية الاجتماعية لمدفوعات المسئليات الذي تم منحها في إطار مساعدة كرياسين دار تكاليف ميلادى لشهر حماوى الإبريل الامضى	
مدير المكتب 	المحاسب 

	مصرف القروض الإسلامية مجمع قائم سداد (عمولات) (فيتنام)
الموافق : ٣ / ١ / ١٩٩٣م	التاريخ : ٥ / ٩ / ١٤١٤هـ
المسلم : (ابن هشام بن عبد الرحمن) الجهة :	(الإمارات) كمية :
المبلغ : 2000 ₫ سعر :	(لنا دوكا) المدفوع :
المشروع : رواستي تاريخ المائمه : ٦ - ٩ - ٢٠٠٣ توقيع المسلم
الاعتماد	

**Al-Haramain Charitable Foundation
Baku Office**



Disbursement Voucher

Number: 0581

Date: 27 December 1997

Payee: Muhammad Shafi

Party: Meals for fasting persons

Amount: Nine thousand dollars (\$9000)

Project: Meals for fasting persons in the Republic of Dagestan in the year 1418 hijri

Accountant
[Signed]

Office Manager
[Signed]

**Kavkaz Islamic Center
Makhachkala**



Disbursement Voucher Number ()

Date: 22 December 1997

Payee: Badr-al-Din bin Salu

Party:

Amount in numerals: \$3000

In writing: Three thousand dollars

Project: Meals for fasting persons in Karamakhi for the year 1418 Hijri

Signature of the Payee
[Signed]

Approval
[Signed]

**Al-Haramain Charitable Foundation
Baku Office**



Disbursement Voucher

Number: 0524

Date: 8 November 1997

Payee: Muhammad Shafi

Party: Dagestan Branch Office

Amount: Two thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars (\$2780)

Project: Salaries for the Kavkaz Center minus the salary of the recordings employee, which was paid by mistake in the last budget. Salaries for Karamakhi, [IL] and Blij for the months of Jamada Al-Ula and Jamada Al-Akhira of 1418 hijri.

Accountant
[Signed]

Office Manager
[Signed]

**Kavkaz Islamic Center
Makhachkala**



Disbursement Voucher Number ()

Date: 3 January 1998

Payee: Abu-Harun Baha'-al-Din Muhammad Al-Dagestani

Party:

Amount in numerals: \$2000

In writing: Two thousand dollars

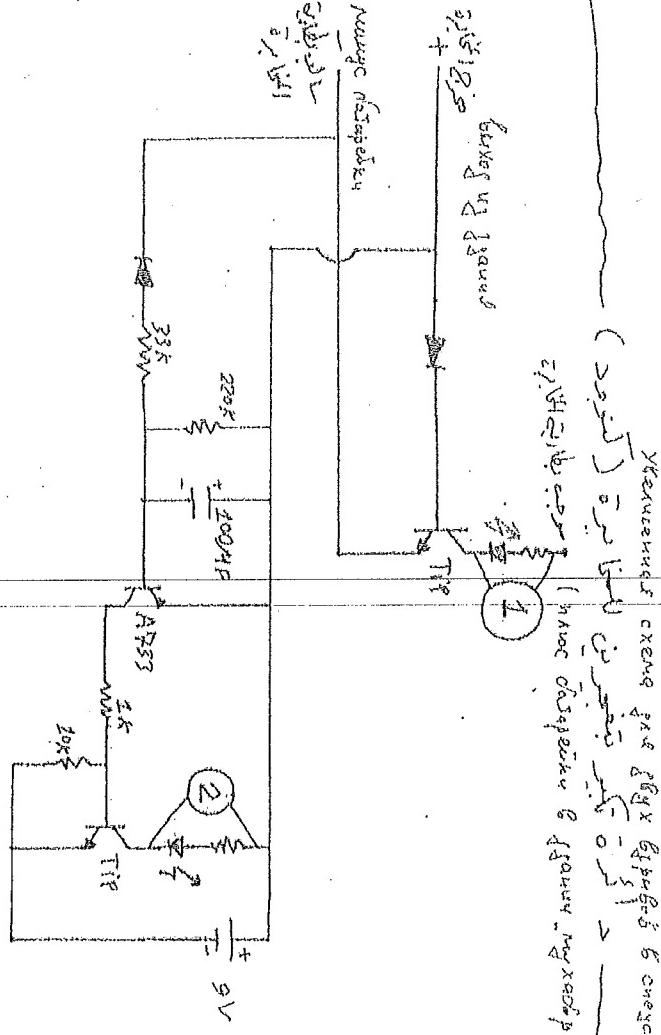
Project: Four-month salary 6 – 9

Signature of the Payee
[Signed]

Approval

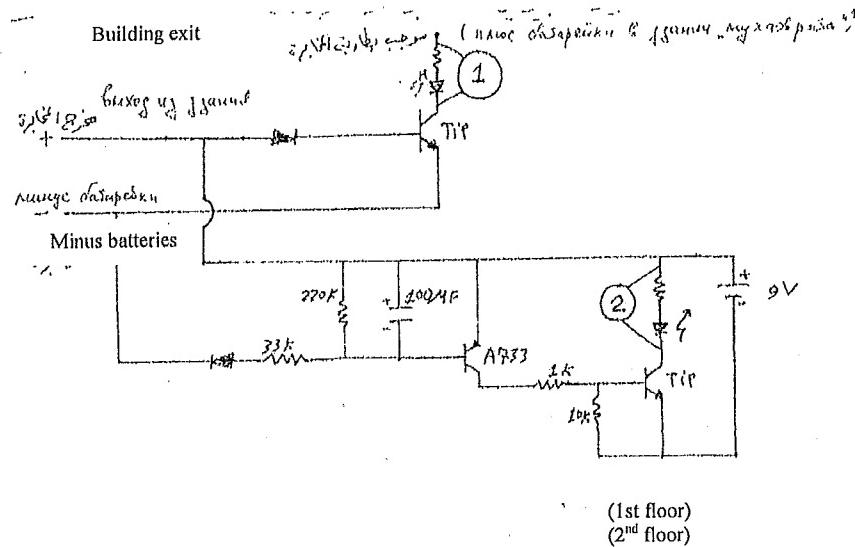
(二)

الله اعلم



[Handwritten] An Enlarged Circuit for Two Detonations in Special Services
(Kenwood) [crossed out] Code.

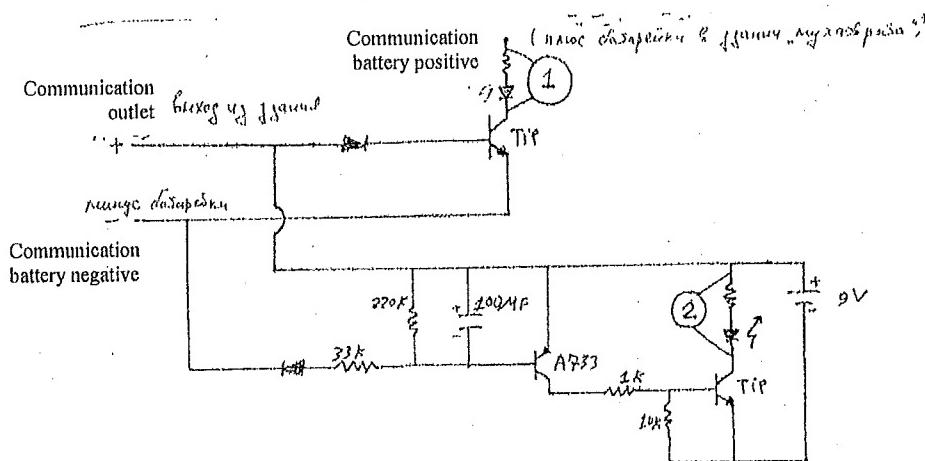
[Handwritten] (plus batteries in Mukhabara building)



[Handwritten] The second explosion occurs when we press and hold the code for a few seconds.

[Handwritten] The polarity of the batteries is crucial.

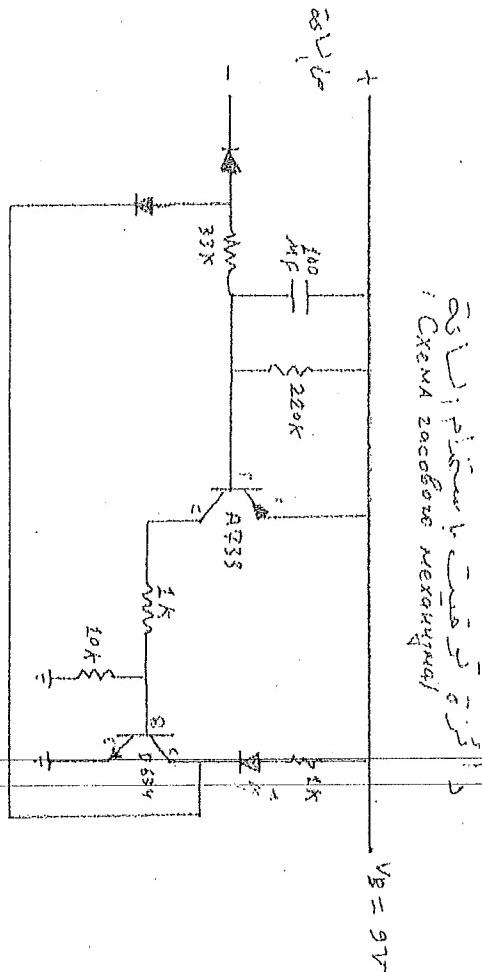
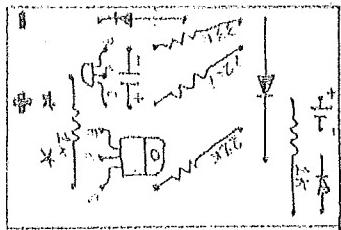
An Amplification Circuit with Two Detonations per Contact (Kenwood)



1. First blasting cap
2. Second blasting cap

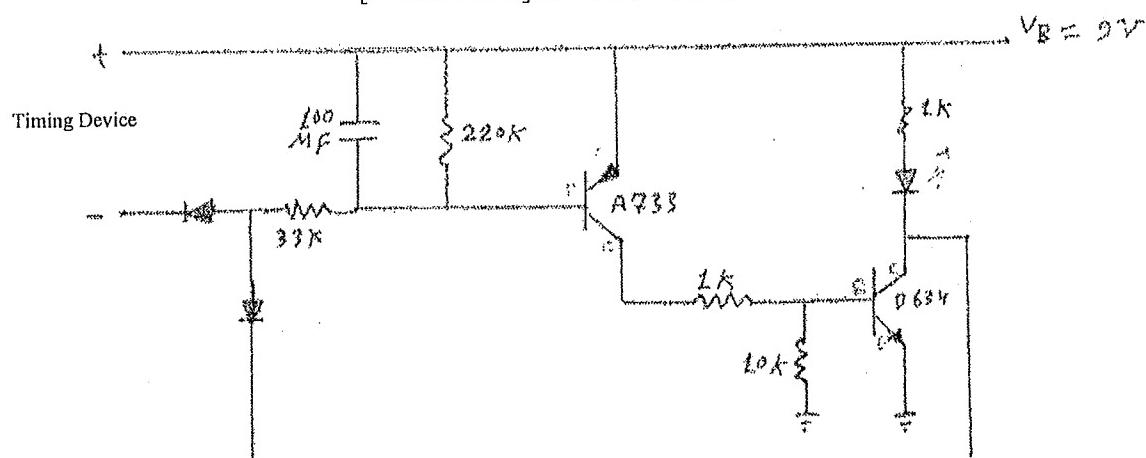
The second explosion occurs when we press and hold the last digit in the code for a few seconds (until the explosion occurs.)

As we can see in this circuit, the negative electrode of the detonator battery (9 volt) should not be connected to the negative electrode of the communication battery (12 volt.)



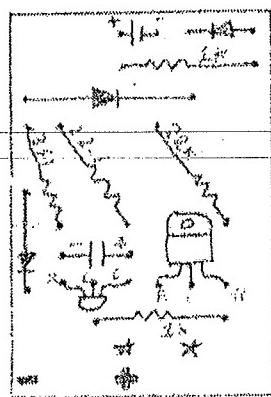
هذه الراية للنحوة الخمسة . في حالات عديدة يتبدل المكتف بـ *م* إلى *هـ* (*Схема первого языка с пятью гласными*)

[Handwritten] A Timer Circuit

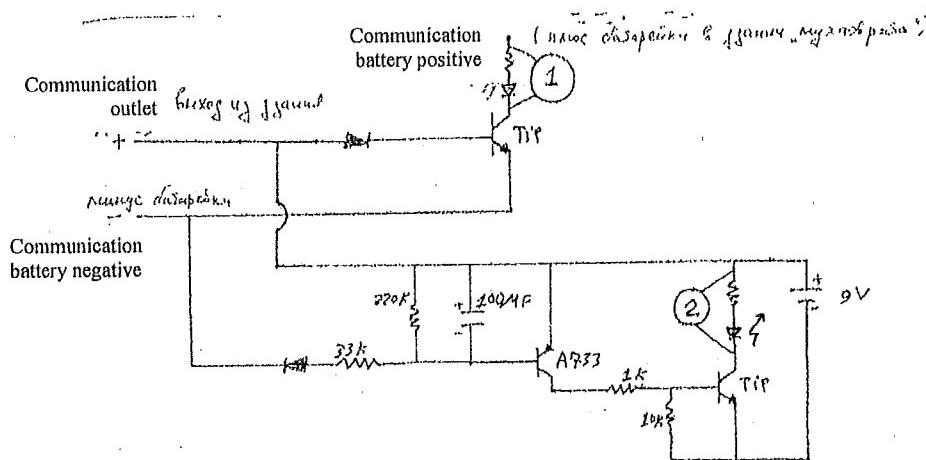


[Handwritten] (The circuit for a nuclear explosive device with a detonator). Written with mistakes, not by an Arab.

Схема якобы ядерного устройства, написан не Араб, с ошибками.



An Amplification Circuit with Two Detonations per Contact (Kenwood)

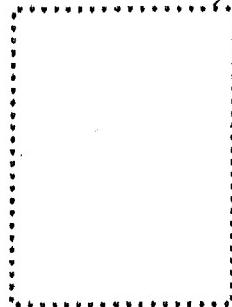


1. First blasting cap
2. Second blasting cap

The second explosion occurs when we press and hold the last digit in the code for a few seconds (until the explosion occurs.)

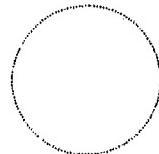
As we can see in this circuit, the negative electrode of the detonator battery (9 volt) should not be connected to the negative electrode of the communication battery (12 volt.)

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
استئمارة الشهادام والأكباتم
.....



الصورة الشخصية

البيانات	البيانات	البيانات
الاسم أو الكنية		
تاريخ الميلاد		
مكان الميلاد		
الحالة الاجتماعية		
عدد أفراد الأسرة		
دوره في الجهاد		
المسؤول المباشر عليه		
موقع الجبهة		
القدر		



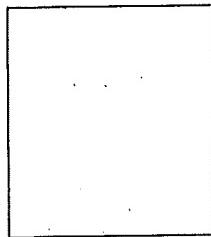
توقيع أمير مجبر عمه خطاب (رحمة الله)

الختم الرسمي

التاريخ

١٤٢٥\ هجرية
٢٠٠٤\ ميلادية

In the Name of God, the Most Merciful, Most Compassionate
Martyrs and Orphans Form

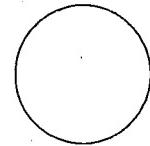


Photograph

Items	Information	Remarks
Name or Alias		
Date of birth		
Place of birth		
Marital status		
Number of family members		
His role in jihad		
His direct superior		
Battle front location		
Fate		

Signature of the commander of Khattab (may God rest his soul) Group

Date / / 1425 Hijri
/ / 2004 C.E.



Official Seal

Бланк шахидов и их сирот

Фотография

Пункты:

1. имя или кличка
2. дата рождения
3. месторождения
4. семейное положение
5. количество людей в семье
6. роль в джихаде
7. кто руководитель
8. местонахождение группы
9. возможности

Подпись - Амир группировки Хаттаба

Печать, дата

Martyrs and Orphans Form

Photograph

Items:

1. Name or Alias
2. Date of birth
3. Place of birth
4. Marital status
5. Number of family members
6. Role in jihad
7. Direct superior
8. Location of the group
9. Capabilities

Signature of the Khattab group commander

Seal, date

Перевод с арабского языка

Порядок главенства эмиров в группе Хаттаба

1. Главный эмир - Абу Хафс.
2. Первый заместитель - Абу Кутейба.
3. Второй заместитель - Абу Рабия.
4. Третий заместитель - Абу Джабер.
5. Четвертый заместитель - Абу Джихад.

Во всех случаях обязательно постоянное наличие четырех заместителей. В случае гибели одного из заместителей происходит автоматическая ротация (на ступеньку выше). Указанный порядок согласован со всеми упомянутыми лицами и необходим для бесперебойности процесса управления.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

ترتيب الأمارة في مجموعة خطاب {رحمه الله}

1. الأمير العام : أبو حفص .
2. النائب الأول : أبو قتيبة .
3. النائب الثاني : أبو ربيعة .
4. النائب الثالث : أبو جابر .
5. النائب الرابع : أبو جهاد .

• في كل الاحوال لا بد من وجود اربع نواب باستمرار ، فلن قتل احد من الاخوة المذكورين اعلاه يتم تعويض النقص ، وذلك تحسينا لأي طارئ ويكونون على اطلاع ودرأة بمحريات الامور ...
• هناك شرح مفصل في المادة المرفقة بهذا الموضوع .

Translated from Arabic

Chain of Command in the Khattab group

1. General Commander: Abu-Hafs
2. First deputy: Abu-Qutaybah
3. Second deputy: Abu-Rabi'ah
4. Third deputy: Abu-Jabir
5. Fourth deputy: Abu-Jihad

In all cases and at all times there have to be four deputies. In case one of the deputies is killed, a step-up automatic replacement occurs. This procedure is confirmed with all the aforementioned persons and is necessary for the continuity of the management process.

In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate

Chain of Command in the Khattab (may God rest his soul) Group

1. General commander: Abu-Hafs
2. First deputy: Abu-Qutaybah
3. Second deputy: Abu-Rabi'ah
4. Third deputy: Abu-Jabir
5. Fourth deputy: Abu-Jihad

- In all cases and at all times there has to be four deputies. If any of the abovementioned brothers is killed, a replacement should be appointed in anticipation of any emergencies. The deputies should be aware of what is happening
- There is a detailed explanation in the attached text.

مصاريف متفرقة

الموضوع (السبب)	المبلغ	التاريخ	اصنافات و تفصيلات	المجموع
شامل(فـ الله اـسرد)	500+400	2003\7	لـبحث عـنهـ فـضـاءـ دـينـ لـهـ	\$900
انصار (تـبلـهـ اـلهـ)	100	2004\1	لـتجـهزـ لـلتـاطـلـقـ إـلـىـ الـعـلـىـ	\$100
ابـ عـمار	300	2004\1	طـبـلـيـهاـ لـأـمـوـرـ الـعـالـيـةـ	\$300
زـبـير	150	2004\3	لـتجـهزـ لـلتـاطـلـقـ إـلـىـ اـرضـ الـحـمـرـ	\$150
مرـسـيلـيـيـ مـرـسـيلـيـ	50+50	2004\4	دورـةـ نـظمـ كـمـبيـوـنـ	\$100
الـبرـوـفـيسـرـ	300	2004\4	الـمسـاعـدةـ الـشـهـرـيـةـ	\$300
عـدمـيـ	150+100+100	2003	مسـاعـدةـ اـجـتـاحـيـةـ	\$350
مـجمـوعـةـ الـإـلـاتـ	3300	صـيفـ 2003	شـراءـ مـيـارـةـ مـسـارـيـفـ اـخـرـىـ	3300
الـهـوـافـقـ المـحـمـولـةـ	1000	علىـ مدـىـ عـامـ	(7)ـاجـهزـةـ اـغـلـبـهاـ يـسـتـخدـمـ إـلـىـ الـآنـ	\$1000
شـائـلةـ (ـكـماـزـ)	8600	2003	لـأـتـلـقـ	\$8600
سيـارـاتـ الـأـرـاضـيـ	200+4000	صـيفـ 2003	مسـكـنـ دـعـمـ شـاملـ إـلـىـ 200ـ الـتـصـلـيـحـاتـ	\$4200
سيـارـاتـ الـثـانـيـةـ	(950)+2600	خـريفـ 2003ـ 2004ـ	مـوـجـودـةـ فـيـ الخـدـمـةـ مـوـرـ950ـ مـصـرـ قـفـتـ عـلـىـ ثـلـاثـ دـفـعـاتـ عـدـ تـغـيـرـ هـاـ (3)ـ موـاتـ	\$3550
جوـالـاتـ	350+3000+250+2000+1800+1000	علىـ مدـىـ عـامـ	سـيـجـةـ جـواـزـاتـ بـعـضـهاـ	\$8400
شـرامـ (ـدـيـفـنـونـ)	50	2004\2	صـيـصـيـ شـيرـ حـسـالـ	\$50
لـبـلـانـ لـلـثـثـاءـ	200+100+50	شـتـاءـ 2004	مـوـجـودـ فـيـ الخـدـمـةـ	\$350
شـراءـ ذـخـيرـةـ	100	2004\3	لـاسـتـرـيـرـ وـلـلـمـاسـلـيـنـ قـدـافـ بـشـتوـنيـكـ	\$100
ذـواـجـ عـلـىـ (ـرـحـمـهـ اللـهـ)	500+150	2004\2	مـهـرـ وـلـبـانـ وـتـجـيدـ الـجـواـزـ لـلـعـروـسـ	\$650
ذـواـجـ اـدـرـيـسـ	150+500	2004\4	وـلـبـانـ 50ـ اـداـواتـ مـنـزـلـيةـ	\$650
ارـملـةـ عـلـىـ (ـرـحـمـهـ اللـهـ)	50+200	2004\3	مسـاعـدةـ لـهـاـ	\$250
شـراءـ سـلـحةـ	300+200	2004\5	2ـاـفـهـاتـ	\$500
شـراءـ ذـخـيرـةـ	1700	2004\5	3ـصـنـادـيقـ بـهـاـ	\$60
شـراءـ ذـخـيرـةـ	2000	2004\4	50ـ طـلـةـ مـسـدـسـ مـلـوكـ	\$70

Miscellaneous Expenses

Subject (Reason)	Amount	Date	Additional Detail	Total
Shamil (May God end his imprisonment)	400 + 500	7/ 2003	To search for him – To pay off a debt he had	\$900
Ansar (May God accept him as a martyr)	100	1/ 2004	To prepare to set out for the operation	\$100
Abu-'Ammar	300	1/ 2004	He requested it for family matters	\$300
Zubayr	150	3/ 2004	To prepare to go to Ard Al-Humr	\$150
My reporters	50 + 50	4/ 2004	Computer training course	\$100
The professor	300	4/ 2004	Monthly stipend for three months	\$300
My aunt	100 + 100 + 150	2003	Social assistance	\$350
Mine Group	3300	Summer of 2003	Purchasing a car – Other expenses	3300
Mobile phones	1000	For the period of a year	7 handsets, most of which are still in use	\$1000
Truck (Kamaz)	8600	2003	No comment	\$8600
My first car	4000 + 200	Summer 2003	It was captured with Shamil The 200 is for repairs	\$4200
My second car	2600+ (950)	Fall of 2003 and winter of 2004	It is still in service. The 950 was paid in three installments when it was changed (three times.)	\$3550
Passports	1000+1800+2000+250+3000+350	Throughout the period of a year	Seven passports, some of which are no longer valid	\$8400
Purchase of a [IL]	50.	2/ 2004	Still in service	\$50
Winter clothing	50+100+200	Winter of 2004	In installments. For me, my family and the reporters	\$350
Purchasing ammunition	100	3/ 2004	[IL] projectiles	\$100
'Ali's wedding (May God rest his soul.)	150+500	2/ 2004	Dowry, clothing and renewing the bride's passport	\$650
Idris's wedding	500 + 150	4/ 2004	500 in dowry and clothing. 150 in household items	\$650
'Ali's widow (may God rest his soul)	200 + 50	3/ 2004	Financial assistance for her	\$250
Purchasing weapons	200 + 300	5/ 2004	2 Assault rifles	\$500
Purchasing ammunition	1700 rubles	5/ 2004	Three PK cases	\$60
Purchasing ammunition	2000	4/ 2004	50 Glock rounds	\$70

Тема (причина)	Сумма	Дата	Замечания
Шамиль (помоги Аллах в его проблемах)	900 долларов США (500+400)	Июль 2003 г.	У него были долги
Ансар (прими душу его Аллах)	100 долларов США	Январь 2004 г.	Для его подготовки к «движению»
Абу Омар	300 долларов США	Январь 2004 г.	Верховный приказ
Зубейр	150 долларов США	Март 2004 г.	Для его подготовки к переправке в г. Химар (КСА)
Курьеры	100 долларов США (50+50)	Апрель 2004 г.	Курсы по изучению компьютера
Профессор	300 долларов США	Апрель 2004 г.	Ежемесячные выплаты (за три месяца)
Моя тетя	350 долларов США (150+100+100)	2003 г.	Социальная помощница
Группа Ильхама	3300 долларов США	Лето 2003 г.	Покупка машины, другие расходы
Мобильные телефоны	1000 долларов США	За прошлый год	7 аппаратов, большинство используется до сих пор
Груз (Камаз)	8600 долларов США	2003 г.	Отложено
Моя первая машина	4200 долларов США (200+4000)	Лето 2003 г.	Осталась у Шамиля, 200 долларов на оружие
Моя вторая машина	3550 долларов США (950+2600)	Осень 2003 - зима 2004 г.	Используется в работе, 950 разделено на три части (три раза)
Паспорта	8400 долларов США (350+3000+250+2000+1800+1000)	За прошлый год	Семь паспортов, некоторые не Пригодны
Покупка диктофона	50 долларов США	Февраль 2004 г.	Используется в работе
Зимняя одежда	350 долларов США (200+100+50)	Зима 2004 г.	Для меня, моей семьи, курьеров
Покупка боеприпасов	100 долларов США	Март 2004 г.	Снаряды «Битиситуник» (танковые или артиллерийские снаряды)
Женитьба Али (дай Аллах)	650 долларов США (150+500)	Февраль 2004 г.	Калым, одежда, разрешение свадьбы для невесты
Женитьба Идриса	650 долларов США (150+500)	Апрель 2004 г.	500 - калым и одежда, 150 - аренда помещения.
Вдова Али (дай Аллах)	250 долларов США (50+200)	Март 2004 г.	Помощь ей
Покупка оружия	500 долларов США (300+200)	Май 2004 г.	2 автомата
Покупка боеприпасов	1700 рублей (или 60 долларов)	Май 2004 г.	3 коробки «Бника» (м.б. тротил)
Покупка боеприпасов	2000 рублей (или 70 долларов)	Апрель 2004 г.	50 пистолетных патронов дополнительно

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Subject (Reason)	Amount	Date	Notes
Shamil (May God help with his problems)	900 USD (500+400)	7/ 2003	He had debts
Ansar (May God accept his soul)	100 USD	1/ 2004	To prepare him for The Move
Abu-'Ammar	300 USD	1/ 2004	As directed from above
Zubayr	150 USD	3/ 2004	To prepare him for the move to Ard Al-Humr (Saudi Arabia)
Couriers	100 USD (50 + 50)	4/ 2004	Computer training courses
The professor	300 USD	4/ 2004	Monthly stipend for three months
My aunt	350 (150 + 100 + 100) USD	2003	Social aid
Ilkham's Group	3300 USD	Summer of 2003	Purchase of a car, other expenses
Mobile phones	1000 USD	For last year	7 handsets, most are still in use
Cargo (Kamaz)	8600 USD	2003	Postponed
My first car	4200 USD (200 +4000)	Summer of 2003	Left with Shamil, 200 USD - for weapons
My second car	3550 USD (950+2600)	Fall of 2003 - winter of 2004	Used for work, 950 divided into three parts (three times.)
Passports	8400 USD (350+3000+250+ 2000+1800+1000)	For last year	Seven passports, some of which are no longer valid
Purchase of a voice recorder	50 USD	2/ 2004	Used for work
Winter clothing	350 USD (200+100+50)	Winter of 2004	For me, my family and the couriers
Purchase of ammunition	100 USD	3/ 2004	Bitisitunik projectiles, (tank or artillery)
'Ali's wedding (In the name of God)	650 USD (150+500)	2/ 2004	Dowry, clothing and permission for the bride to marry
Idris's wedding	650 USD (150+500)	4/ 2004	500 in dowry and clothing, 150 for accommodations
'Ali's widow (In the name of God)	250 USD (50+200)	3/ 2004	Aid for her
Purchase of weapons	500 USD (300+200)	5/ 2004	2 assault rifles
Purchase of ammunition	1700 rubles (or 60 USD)	5/ 2004	Three boxes of Bika (could be trinitrotoluene)
Purchase of ammunition	2000 rubles (or 70 USD)	4/ 2004	50 additional pistol rounds

Административные выплаты за апрель 2004 года

Имя, причины выплат	Сумма	Дата
Зейд, покупка машины, боеприпасов	4000\$	01.04.04
Ибрагим Мартан, покупка боеприпасов	2000\$	02.04.04
Покупка пяти видеокамер для группы	2000\$	15.04.04
Дышно, покупка машины	1000\$	16.04.04
Исмаил, покупка машины	3000\$	18.04.04
Шабаб, оружие и боеприпасы	5000\$	19.04.04
Нурельдин	10000 \$	21.04.04
Мурад, зарубежная работа	10000 евро	26.04.04
Шабаб, покупка машины	2000\$	26.04.04
Талибан, расходы на мастерскую	1000 \$	28.04.04
Сопровождение свадьбы	500\$	28.04.04
Талибан, освобождение пленных, лечение 2 раненных	1500 евро	30.04.04
Юсеф, паспорт	700\$	30.04.04
Дышно, расходы на строительство	500\$	30.04.04
Дышно, покупка упаковок и оборудования на поездку	1500 евро	30.04.04
Сейф Ислам, расходы на поездку с близкими	1500 евро	30.04.04

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
الصرفيات الإدارية لشهر ٤/٢٠٠٤ م

التاريخ	سبب الصرف	المبلغ
2004\4\1	زيد، شراء سيارة وتجهيزات عسكرية.	\$ 4000
2004\4\2	ابراهيم مرتان، تجهيزات عسكرية ومسكرات.	\$ 2000
2004\4\15	شراء خمسة كمبات للدجموعات.	\$ 2000
2004\4\16	دشنو، شراء سيارة.	\$ 1000
2004\4\18	اسماعيل، شراء سيارة.	\$ 3000
2004\4\19	شباب، أسلحة تجهيزات عسكرية.	\$ 5000
2004\4\21	نور الدين.	\$ 10000
2004\4\26	مراد، العمل الخارجي.	U 10000
2004\4\26	شباب، سيارة.	\$ 2000
2004\4\28	طالبان، الورشة.	\$ 1000
2004\4\28	زواج رفقي.	\$ 500
2004\4\30	طالبان، إطلاق أسير وعلاج 2 جرحى.	U 1500
2004\4\30	يوسف، جواز.	\$ 700
2004\4\30	دشنو، اجرة بناء.	\$ 500
2004\4\30	دشنو، شراء ابوات وتجهيز السفر.	U 1500
2004\4\30	سيف الاسلام، انصر وف للسفر مع الفروع.	U 1500

Administrative Payments, April of 2004

Name, Reason for Expense	Amount	Date
Zayd: Purchase of a car and ammunition	4000 USD	1 April 2004
Ibrahim Martan: purchase of ammunition	2000 USD	2 April 2004
Purchase of five video cameras for the groups	2000 USD	15 April 2004
Dyshno: Purchase of a car	1000 USD	16 April 2004
Isma'il: Purchase of a car	3000 USD	18 April 2004
Shabab: Weapons and ammunition	5000 USD	19 April 2004
Nur-al-Din	10000 USD	21 April 2004
Murad: Foreign operations	10000 EUR	26 April 2004
Shabab: Purchase of a car	2000 USD	26 April 2004
Taliban: Workshop expenses	1000 USD	28 April 2004
Wedding escort	500 USD	28 April 2004
Taliban: Freeing prisoners and treatment for two wounded	1500 EUR	30 April 2004
Yusuf: Passport	700 USD	30 April 2004
Dyshno: Construction expenses	500 USD	30 April 2004
Dyshno: Purchasing packaging and equipment for travel	1500 EUR	30 April 2004
Sayf Al-Islam: Expenses of traveling with relatives	1500 EUR	30 April 2004

In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate
 Administrative Expenses for the Month of 4/ 2004

Amount	Reason for Expense	Date
\$4000	Zayd: Purchasing a car and equipment for a military camp	1 April 2004
\$2000	Ibrahim Martan: Military equipment and military camp	2 April 2004
\$2000	Purchasing five cameras for the groups	15 April 2004
\$1000	Dyshno: Purchasing a car	16 April 2004
\$3000	Isma'il: Purchasing a car	18 April 2004
\$5000	Shabab: Weapons and military equipment	19 April 2004
\$10000	Nur-al-Din	21 April 2004
U10000	Murad: External Operations	26 April 2004
\$2000	Shabab: Car	26 April 2004
\$1000	Taliban: Workshop	28 April 2004
\$500	Rifqi's wedding	28 April 2004
U1500	Taliban: Freeing a prisoner and treatment for two wounded	30 April 2004
\$700	Yusuf: Passport	30 April 2004
\$500	Dishnu: Construction cost	30 April 2004
U1500	Dishnu: Purchasing boots and preparing for travel	30 April 2004
U1500	Sayf-al-Islam: Expenses of traveling with the group	30 April 2004

Административные выплаты за июнь 2004 года

Имя, причины выплат	Сумма	Дата
Ахмад Автуры, покупка 4 автоматов и остаток суммы на машину	2000 евро	03.06.04
Компенсация хозяев жилья убитым в нем (три человека)	1000\$	07.06.04
Помощь пленным	200\$	07.06.04
Сейхан, покупка оружия и военного оборудования	2000 евро	07.06.04

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
الصراطيات الإدارية لشهر 1404/6 م

التاريخ	سبب الصرف	المبلغ
2004\6\3	أحمد الفري ، شراء 4 المقتنات ، وبباقي قيمة سيارة .	U 2000
2004\6\7	تعويض لاصحاب المنزل قتل فيه { 3 شهداء }	S 1000
2004\6\7	مساعدة لأهل الأسير ...	S 200
2004\6\7	سلخان ، شراء أسلحة وتجهيزات عسكرية .	U 2000

Administrative Payments, June of 2004

Name, Reason for Expense	Amount	Date
Ahmad Aftari: Purchase of 4 sub-machine guns, and the remaining balance on a car	2000 EUR	June 3, 2004
Compensation for the owners of a house in which three people were killed	1000 USD	June 7, 2004
Aid to prisoners	200 USD	June 7, 2004
Sikhan: Purchase of weapons and military equipment	2000 EUR	June 7, 2004

In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate
 Administrative Expenses for the Month of 6/ 2004

Amount	Reason for Expense	Date
U 2000	Ahmad Aftari: Purchasing 4 rifles, and paying off the remaining balance of the price of a car	3 June 2004
\$1000	Compensation for the owners of a house in which three martyrs were killed	7 June 2004
\$200	Aid to the family of a prisoner	7 June 2004
U2000	Sikhan: Purchasing weapons and military equipment	7 June 2004

Sentencing Exhibit 5

Richard Cabral Interview Report

**Internal Revenue Service
Criminal Investigation**



Memorandum of Interview

In Re: Pirouz Sedaghaty

Location: 3750 Avenue H
White City, OR 97503

Investigation #: 930330039

Date: December 3rd and 6th, 2004

Time: 11:10 a.m. & 10:00 a.m.

Participant(s): Richard Cabral, Interviewee

Barbara Cabral, Interviewee

Shawna Carroll , FBI Special Agent

Colleen C. Anderson, IRS-CI Special Agent

1. On the above dates and times, FBI Special Agent Shawna Carroll and I spoke with Richard and Barbara Cabral. During the first meeting on December 3rd, I served Richard and Barbara with grand jury subpoenas for documents and information pertaining to Soliman AL-BUTHE, Pirouz SEDAGHATY, and the AL HARAMAIN ISLAMIC FOUNDATION, INC. In response to the subpoena, Barbara Cabral provided an e-mail that she possessed pertaining to the collection of funds for the Chechen mujahideen (attached); however Richard Cabral did not have any documents in his possession relative to the subpoena.
2. During the interview, Richard and Barbara Cabral provided the following information:
3. The Cabrals became Muslim in the early 1990's. The Cabrals first met Pete Seda (Pirouz Sedaghaty) when Mrs. Cabral found the Quran Foundation in the phone book and they contacted the organization. The Quran Foundation was an organization that handed out Qurans and Islamic literature. Seda controlled the Quran Foundation and David Rogers was the Imam. When Mr. Cabral first went to prayer in Ashland, Seda had set up a place for men to pray on East Main Street in Ashland, Oregon.
4. Male attendees at the prayers included Rob Brown, John Dunn, a Palestinian named Mohammed Ibrahim who was a student at Southern Oregon University (SOU) in Ashland and went on to Texas where he started working for the Holy Land Foundation, and several other students from SOU.

5. At one point, prior to the existence of Al Haramain in Ashland, a female member of the Muslim community, Raya Shokatford, contacted an individual to exorcise the demons or gins from her sick mother. Shokatford contacted Sheikh Hassan to do prayers for her mother and ended up marrying the Sheikh. Sheik Hassan really knew the Qur'an, converted some non Muslims including Phillip Rand, and was well liked by David Rogers. However, he was radical and talked bad about Jews during lectures. On one occasion, a female attendee named Mary Guled called and complained to SEDA about the lectures Hassan gave. Mrs. Cabral said she believes Shokatford was always taking trips to Atlanta, Georgia, but she was not sure what the purpose of these trips were and did not think they were related to Sheikh Hassan.
6. The Cabrals said the Ashland prayer group had the idea of starting a non profit religious organization called the Masjid al-Taweed, prior to the Saudi based group Al Haramain establishing themselves in Ashland. Richard believes that David Rogers was in Saudi Arabia handing out literature when a deal was made with Al Haramain to purchase a prayer house in Ashland, Oregon. The Cabrals believe Soliman AL-BUTHE was the Al Haramain official in charge of purchasing the prayer house and that Rogers introduced AL-BUTHE to SEDA.
7. The Cabrals received a Noble Qur'an from Seda on October 28, 1994. They provided the Qur'an for my review. The Qur'an did not appear to have a jihad appendix inserted into it and when asked, the Cabrals stated that they had not seen a Noble Qur'an with an appendix calling for physical jihad. The Cabrals said they had not received any other Qur'ans from SEDA, other than the one shown to me nor did they ask for an additional Qur'an once SEDA became involved with Al Haramain because they use the one given to them in 1994. They were unaware that some of the Qur'ans sent out by SEDA and Al Haramain had a jihad appendix. The Cabrals said they were aware however that Al Haramain Riyadh provided SEDA with Islamic literature and Qur'ans that the Ashland office staff and two of SEDA'S wives, Laleh and Summer, used to send out to prisoners.
8. Mr. Cabral stated that he does not recall hearing any talk about physical jihad while attending prayer in Ashland and could not recall SEDA asking for money for a mujahideen in Kosovo. However, on one occasion when SEDA owned a brick house on Valley View road in Ashland, Mr. Cabral went to visit SEDA and found SEDA was showing a video about Chechen mujahideen to an unknown Caucasian male and SEDA'S youngest son Joseph. Mr. Cabral explained that SEDA had some trailers set up in his yard and in one travel trailer he was using for an office, SEDA had a television and VCR set up. While showing the videotape, SEDA talked about wanting to go to Chechnya and fight. Although Mr. Cabral is legally blind, he did see a small portion of the tape up close which, he described as follows:

The tape had a bunch of Russians standing around, laughing and smoking and then all of a sudden they were all lying on the ground and someone else was holding the camera. Then there were pictures of an armored carrier being attacked by mujahideen.

9. In March 1999, eleven members of the Muslim community attending prayer at the Al Haramain prayer house went on Haj in Saudi Arabia and returned on approximately April 4th. The members paid for their own flights; however Al Haramain Riyadh paid for their food and transportation and sponsored them into the country. The Cabrals said the group received special treatment because they were associated with Al Haramain and they never heard anything anti-American said while they were in Saudi Arabia. The following members attended Haj:

(1) Richard Cabral	(7) Pete SEDA
(2) Barbara Cabral	(8) Laleh (One of SEDA'S wives)
(3) Rob Brown	(9) Sofia (One of SEDA'S wives)
(4) David Hafer	(10) Jonah (SEDA'S oldest son)
(5) Bijan Seda (SEDA"S brother)	(11) Joseph (SEDA'S youngest son)
(6) Anita Seda	
10. While leaving Saudi Arabia on their return from Haj, the Cabrals said each of the eleven members were asked to give the \$200 in transportation money they received from the Saudi government to SEDA. Since Al Haramain Riyadh provided their transportation, they had not spent the transportation funds. SEDA told them that he was going to use the funds for the people of Chechnya. The Cabrals believe SEDA handed the money over to Soliman AL-BUTHE because they did not see him with the cash during the trip home.
11. After returning to the United States, the Cabrals said Al Haramain, Riyadh seemed to want to keep things more discreet, or closer to their vest and started letting the Ashland office staff go. The Cabrals believe that SEDA fired Rob Brown, David Hafer, and John Dunn shortly after returning from Haj. A little later, Al Haramain, Riyadh sent over an individual by the name Abdul Kadir to participate in a video about how American's become Muslim.
12. Later that same year, SEDA brought in new staff which included several brothers from New York. The brothers included Bilal Abdul Kareem, Eisa Alsten, and one brother known to the Cabrals as Yusuf. After Bilal came, the Cabrals and some other members of the Muslim community had a falling out with SEDA and Al Haramain. Some members thought that some of the prayers Bilal conducted were prejudice and they started praying elsewhere.
13. The Cabrals started a prayer group of their own under the nonprofit organization they created named Masjid al-Taweed. Part of the reason for the split was also that the members wanted more control over their prayer house.

14. Mrs. Cabral stated that around October of 2000, Raya Shokatford told several female members of the Muslim community that she was collecting jewelry to auction off. The money from the jewelry was to be given to the Chechen mujahideen. Mrs. Cabral said that Shokatford was still married to Sheik Hassan and was very vocal about her cause and made it very clear that the funds were going to the mujahideen.

15. Mrs. Cabral provided to me, pursuant to a grand jury subpoena, an e-mail dated October 24, 2000 that she received from Raya Shokatford. The e-mail pertains to the collection of funds for "our brothers and sisters in Chechnia" and says that \$1763 was sent. Shokatford goes on to say in the e-mail to, "communicate this information to other sisters without the computer." Mrs. Cabral believes all the women she knows that are listed as recipients of the e-mail, including her, donated jewelry to Shokatford. The women listed in the e-mail include the following:

Mary Foster- married to Abdi Guled

Laleh- one of SEDA'S wives

Sharon- Sharon Cummings, the wife of Rob Brown

Salmah- this is Mrs. Cabrals Muslim name

Anita Seda - the wife of Bijan Seda, Pete's brother

Safi Yah - known as Sofia, was Russian and had been married to SEDA before she divorced him and moved to Seattle.

Sabah Hashim - unknown


Colleen C. Anderson
Special Agent